

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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VOL. II.

## DEPARTMENT.

### OF THE HISTORY OF THE

OF JOHN WESLEY.

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tended to the Jews. This single consideration, of their being the only usurers in the kingdom, is sufficient to account for their immense wealth. In that capacity their gains were as enormous as their rate of interest was excessive. For they charged more than fifty per cent. and it is said that some poor scholars of Oxford, who had petitioned against their extravagant claims, deemed themselves much relieved by an order to pay only two pence a week for the loan of twenty shillings.

From the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Third's reign, neither records nor historians have furnished any thing very remarkable concerning the state of the Jews. What next occurs, is so extremely outrageous to all sense of decency and reason, that some, perhaps, will scarcely believe the authority of the historians; but consider it to be a calumny on that people, invented by their enemies, to make them appear filthy and impious in the sight of Christians. But let such recollect that at this advanced period of the world, in the metropolis of the most civilized nation on the earth, the infant Jew is taught to spit on the ground, when the name of Jesus is mentioned, and to trample it as it were under his feet, and he will credit the following occurrence, which is equally prophane and indecent, and extracted, lest the omission should be attributed to a blameable partiality.

At Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, there resided a certain rich Jew, who was so bitterly hostile to the blessed author of Christianity, as to cause the image of the Virgin Mary, decently carved and painted, and holding her son in her bosom, to be placed in a particular part of his garden, which he might continually defile, by casting against it the various filth it contained. Not content himself with offering the image this constant indignity, he commanded his beautiful and faithful wife Flora to do the same, whose delicate feelings so much revolted at the injunction, that she not only refused to be a partner in the indecent act, but secretly removed the filth from the image, as often as it was covered. For this laudable conduct she was privately strangled by her inhuman husband; who soon after was convicted of the murder, and had the sentence of perpetual imprisonment passed on him; which, at the intercession of Earl Richard, brother to the king, was remitted on payment of 700 marks.

In the same year 1276, another misfortune, and of a very degrading nature, happened to this devoted people. When Henry had squandered away all their money on foreigners, which he had drained from his oppressed subjects, and was unable to obtain any more, enraged at the disappointment, he commissioned his brother Richard to raise the sum he wanted from the Jews. Proceeding to obey the king's injunction, the earl found that unhappy people in the greatest distress. Being unable to comply with the demand, they came to the desperate resolution of retiring from England, and deputed Elias, one of their senior Rabbies, to acquaint Richard with their real situation, and to assure him, that were they able to meet the demand, it should be no sooner made than satisfied; should the requisition be persisted in, their utter destruction would be inevitable. With so much feeling and sincerity was this request made, that as he concluded it, a sudden faintness seized the poor old man, from which he was with much difficulty recovered.

Their application for leave to retire from this country was refused with as much gentleness as possible. The Earl, prudently considering that their removal would be extremely injurious to the revenues of his brother, and sensible that a small portion of their property was better than the loss of the whole, pretended to be their friend. He assured them that the king, his brother, was a loving prince, and desirous at all times to oblige them. In their present solicitation, however, he must painfully place a negation; because the king of France had recently published a severe edict against all Jews; and as no other Christian country could receive them, were they to leave England they would unavoidably meet with difficulties which would greatly afflict the king and injure their own welfare. Thus soothed, they raised what money they could, which for the present satisfied the king and left them for a year unmolested by further rates and impositions. Notwithstanding their reiterated declarations of real poverty, and Henry's strong professions of regard, twelve months had scarcely elapsed, before this loving prince called upon them again for pecuniary assistance. Presuming to remonstrate against a demand made in violation of the most solemn assurances of forbearance, and to urge their renewed petition of leave to retire from his government, they were answered by the following royal declaration, which, as it is so singular in its construction, and so faithful an exposition of the sentiments and conduct of arbitrary monarchs, may be pardonably admitted into this Epitome of Jewish History. "It is no marvel if I covet money; it is an horrible thing to imagine the debts wherein I am held bound. By the hand of God, they amount to the sum of two hundred thousand marks; and if I should say three, I should not exceed the bounds of

truth. I am deceived on every side. I am a maimed and an abridged king; yea, now but half a king. For having made a certain estimate of the expenses of my rents, the sum of the annual rent of Edward, my son, amounts to 15,000 marks. There is therefore a necessity for me to hear of the money gotten from what place soever, or from whomsoever, or by what means soever."

Therefore, as Mr. Pryne continues to express it, being made another Tithus, or Vespasian, he sold the Jews for some years to Earl Richard; that those whom the king had excommunicated, the brother might visitate.

This degrading and tyrannical procedure, of making them slaves in a Christian country, and to a people who had received through them the most important privileges, naturally excited among the Jews a general consternation, and made them apprehensive that their new master would reimburse himself with interest from their stock, but contrary however to their expectations he adopted a different conduct, and proved himself to be a skilful as well as prudent manager. For knowing their poverty to be unaffected, he treated them with more humanity than they had hitherto experienced; considering, the historian observes, that if he pulled off their skins, their fleeces would discontinue to grow.

Notwithstanding their property was thus tenderly regarded, the persons of several Jews were sacrificed at this time on a charge of crucifying a child at Lincoln. Rapin, indeed, deems it a detestable calumny, and the Jews themselves deny it, and all other acts attributed to them of a similar kind. But as there are on record, the king's commission for the trial, and the warrant to sell the goods of those who were found guilty, we must admit the fact, although it does outrage to every sensation of humanity and religion. The legend from whence this inhuman occurrence is extracted runs nearly in the following words: "At Lincoln, a child, called Hugo, was fattened for ten days with white bread and milk, and almost all the Jews in England were invited to the crucifixion. Afterwards, when it came to be buried, the earth cast it up again, and would not retain it in her bowels. It was then thrown into a well, where it was found by the child's own mother, who prosecuted several Jews, and had them hanged for it, and delivered the body to the canons of Lincoln to make a martyr of."

The particular honors which were paid to this infant are not now indeed to be traced, but it is the opinion of a very good judge of antiquity and all other parts of polite learning, that his tomb in Lincoln Cathedral was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell's infuriated soldiery, in their intemperate zeal to remove every pretended cause of idolatry and superstition.

(To be continued.)

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Twenty-third Report of the London Missionary Society.

### SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From the last letter received from the Missionaries, dated September 6, 1815, it appears that the number of those who have entered their names, at Eimeo, as professed disciples of Christ, amounts to 362, and the scholars to 600 or 700; among whom are many persons of consequence: many more requested admission, but the teachers were waiting for elementary books, which have since been supplied.

Some of the Chiefs in Otaheite, observing the rapid increase of the "Bure Atua," or "Praying People," as the converts are there called; and conceiving, from the present of a book made by the king to his daughter, that he intended to educate her as a Christian, and that probably in process of time idolatry would be utterly overthrown; formed a resolution, by one sudden blow, to destroy the rising sect. To effect this, several of the idolatrous chiefs, who had been previously rivals and enemies to one another, concurred in a plan to fall on the new converts in the night of July 7, (1815.) and to exterminate them altogether. But some of the parties having been rather dilatory, and secret information having happily been given to the people whose ruin was intended, they were enabled to get on board their canoes, and sail for Eimeo, where they safely arrived the next morning.

The disappointed chiefs, reproaching each other for neglect, and calling to mind their ancient animosities, fell on one another with fury. Many, especially of those who first concerted the mischief, were killed, and a large portion of their country was laid waste. The question of religion was lost sight of; and the party feuds of former times were revived; and those who thought themselves in danger, withdrew to Eimeo. The king, who was then at that island, sent repeated messages of a pacific nature to the conquering party, who assured him that they had no quarrel with him, but that they had not yet settled their old differences.

The king has been fully restored to his former sovereignty.

The brethren repeat their earnest desires for a reinforcement of their numbers, especially as they had been deprived by death of one of their most useful members;

Mr. Scott. Mr. Crook, who is well acquainted with the language and customs of the people, and has for some years past resided at Port Jackson, has, with his family, removed to Eimeo.

Their work will also be facilitated by the reception of the books printed for their use at Port Jackson; and by the addition of eight laborers, who, together with their wives, have been sent out to assist them. A printing-press has also been forwarded, which one of the Missionaries is qualified to use; so that the Scriptures which they have translated, Tracts, and school-books, will be printed, as occasions require.

The Directors cannot refrain from inviting all their brethren of this Society to unite with them in grateful admiration of the grace of God, so eminently displayed in the Otaheitan Mission. When the hopes of all were nearly exhausted, then it pleased God to evince that the excellency of the power by which the change was effected was solely divine: then it was, that, in the district where the missionaries resided, the principal priest openly renounced heathenism, publicly committed his idol to the flames, and united himself to our Christian friends: others followed his example, both in Eimeo and Otaheite: Morais were destroyed, the altars overthrown, and the materials employed to dress their ordinary food, of which different classes and both sexes partook, at one common meal; thus practically renouncing their ancient and established customs.

It is stated in the Sydney Gazette, that "the number of candidates for Christianity exceeds 1000; and that idolatry has received a universal shock, and totters from its foundation, throughout all the islands. Some of the opposing chiefs, with the priests and their followers, endeavor to prop up the rotten fabric, but their efforts tend to the acceleration of its fall."

### CHINA.

The obstacles, which impede the full and free diffusion of revealed truth in China, have lately been increased by the unsettled state of political affairs in that country, and the jealousy entertained of all religious efforts.

The letters received during the last year, detail various and new difficulties with which Mr. Morrison has had to contend. He has however commenced new and large editions of the Chinese New Testament, both in octavo and duodecimo, which will probably be executed at Malacca rather than at Canton. Mr. M. is enabled to print his duodecimo Testament at the cost of only about two shillings and six pence each. He has translated the whole of Genesis, and a great part of the Psalms, as was mentioned in our last Report. To the Embassy lately sent by the British government to the Court of Peking, Mr. Morrison's attainments as a linguist recommended him as one of the interpreters to his Excellency Lord Amherst. He embarked for that purpose in the month of July last, on board the Alceste frigate.

By our American brethren, through the good offices of Mr. Bethune of New-York, and Mr. Ralston of Philadelphia, the sum of 4000. sterling was collected, in aid of translating the Scriptures into the Chinese, and transmitted to Canton. Closely connected with this Mission is that at MALACCA.

Mr. Milne informs us, that the wishes of Mr. Morrison, of himself, and of the Society respecting the formation of a settlement for the Extra Ganges Mission, have been in a good measure accomplished.

In the month of January, 1816, Mr. Milne paid a visit to Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, when he waited on the Governor and the Members of the Council, who received him graciously, and readily granted him a piece of land at Malacca, on which to build a Missionary house and other needful buildings. Malacca has since been restored to the Dutch government, which appears to be equally friendly to the object. The expense of the erections, which will be considerable, will be defrayed, partly by the Society, and partly by subscriptions raised in the Eastern Countries.

The Chinese scholars, under the care of Mr. Milne, had increased to 70. Mr. Thomsen had commenced a day school, and an evening school for the instruction of the Malays. These have been retarded by the temporary suspension of Mr. Thomsen's labors, who was induced, on account of the threatening illness of Mrs. Thomsen, and by the strong recommendation of the physicians, to take a voyage with her to Batavia. Her disorder not abating, she was advised to remove to the Cape, or to England. We are concerned to state, that she died on the voyage; but Mr. Thomsen, who returned to England for a short time, has again taken his departure to Malacca, there to resume his labors in behalf of the Malays.

In addition to Mr. Medhurst, who went out last year to assist Mr. Milne, Mr. Slater, a student from Gosport, is appointed to the same station, and has just sailed with Mr. Thomsen.

Mr. Milne continues to prosecute his translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese language; and to publish his Monthly Chinese Magazine, which contains information combined with entertainment, and seems to promise great usefulness to the Chinese people dispersed among the numerous and populous islands of the Eastern Sea. It is read with avidity by them.

### INSULAR INDIA.

Java.—Mr. Supper, besides his former labors in the Dutch church, in which he is now succeeded by a minister from Holland, holds meetings, twice a week, for prayer and expounding the Scriptures, as well as a monthly Missionary exercise, attended chiefly by the Portuguese and Malays. An auxiliary Missionary Society has been formed, in aid of the Netherland Missionary Society. Mr. Supper's activity in distributing the Chinese Scriptures, has proved very beneficial. He has conversed with individuals, who, having read them, were induced to tear down from the walls of their houses those painted paper idols to which they had been accustomed to pay religious honors. Mr. Supper's sphere of usefulness is enlarged by his being appointed Minister of the Malay Church; so that he has not only an opportunity of preaching to a great number of much neglected nominal Christians, Malay and Portuguese, but to Chinese and Mahomedans.

Samarang.—Of Mr. Bruckner's services the Society is deprived, by his transferring them to the Baptist Missionary Society; to whom he offered them before he had apprised the Directors of any change in his sentiments.

Amboyna.—Mr. Kam's stated congregation is nearly doubled; and when he preaches in the Malay language, the people are so anxious to hear him, that they come to church an hour or more before the time of service, to secure places; and, at the Missionary prayer meeting, the church, which will contain 1000 persons, is full. The attention of the people to religious instruction appears to have been increased by very alarming earthquakes; and an obstacle to his usefulness has been removed by the readiness with which many of the masters now permit their slaves to attend worship—a privilege formerly much restricted; "but now," says Mr. K. "many of the masters request me to instruct their slaves, having found, by experience, that the instructed are more faithful and diligent than the ignorant." Mr. Kam has paid a visit to the island of Banda, about 125 miles south-east of Amboyna. He preached repeatedly, and there was a general disposition to hear. We trust that the Dutch Missionary Society will use its best endeavors to supply all their colonies of the east with faithful ministers of the Gospel; for it is said that there are 20 or 30 thousand natives bearing the Christian name, who are as sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Kam is obliged to procure, with much labor and expense, written copies of his Sermons and Tracts for distribution; but the Directors have just sent him a printing-press and types; they have also printed in London several thousands of Extracts from the Scriptures, in the Malay tongue, for Java, Amboyna, and other countries in the east; and they rejoice in the prospect of a large supply of the whole New-Testament in that language, now printing by the British and Foreign Bible Society, being soon forwarded to Amboyna and other of the Molucca Islands: for such is the desire of many of their inhabitants for the Scriptures, that they would part with any thing they possess to obtain a single copy. Mr. Kam reports, that the Auxiliary Bible Society in Amboyna is in a flourishing state, and that their subscriptions amounted to 4000 dollars.

Ceylon.—Mr. Ehrhart has been removed by government from Matura to Culcra; where he preaches, alternately in the Dutch and Cingalese languages. He has also established a school, in which, by the help of under-masters, children are instructed in the English, Dutch, and Cingalese tongues. Mr. Read preaches twice a week in Dutch, and keeps a day-school.

### CONTINENTAL INDIA.

The brethren who sailed in the Moira, about a year ago, to strengthen the several stations in India, arrived safely at Madras on the 26th of Aug. 1816. Mr. Townley and Mr. Keith proceeded immediately, in the same vessel, to Calcutta, where they arrived the 7th of Sept. in perfect health.

Chimaurah.—Mr. May, in his last letter, states that the number of schools under his care amounted to thirty, in which there are more than 2600 children under instruction. Mr. Pearson has been sent out to Mr. May's assistance; and he has been joined by an European, approved by Mr. Townley and himself.

Ganjam.—The proceedings of Mr. Lee at Ganjam have been much interrupted by the ravages of a fatal fever, which prevailed there for a considerable time; by which the schools were broken up, the congregation dispersed, and many of the native inquirers removed by death. In the course of a month, about 700 persons fell victims to its rage. Mr. Lee, by the advice of his medical friends, embarked for Madras, from whence he wrote in Sept. last, when both Mrs. Lee and himself were seriously ill; so that it was feared a voyage to England must be tried, as the last resource for the recovery of their health. Mr. Lee, however, unwilling to quit the scene of his labors, resolved to proceed to Berhampore, about twenty miles from Ganjam; and there abide, if his health would permit, in order to form schools among the natives, and to render it a branch of the Ganjam mission. Mr. Lee, being at Madras when the Moira arrived, had an opportunity of meeting with Mr. Mead and Mr. Render.











*From the Religious Remembrancer*

Hallow'd of God, O Sabbath, may'st thou be  
Hallow'd in thought, in word, in deed by me ;  
May no vain thoughts, or passions vex my mind,  
But all be pure, exalted and refined.  
Sabbath of God ! in heav'n there is no night  
T' exclude the day—'tis always Sabbath-light ;  
Vain eares no more ; there no pursuit profane  
Celestial Sabbath-purity shall stain.  
Sabbath of God ! O when shall I ascend  
Where saints ne'er separate, nor Sabbaths end  
My fetter'd soul is panting to be free,  
And waits the call to spring to liberty.  
On this bright Sabbath-morn, I raise my eyes  
To God's fair temple in the upper skies ;  
I stretch my hands, Lord Jesus quic'ly come,  
And take thy exile to her Sabbath home.  
*Sabbath-morning, July, 1817.*

## ACCOUNT OF THE HINDOOS.

[Continued from page 174]

But were we to judge of the character of their sacred books, from these specimens, we should err egregiously. While they teach there is one Supreme Divinity, they likewise teach the existence of a multitude of subordinate deities; and while they sometimes inculcate moral sentiments, their general tendency is to sap the foundations of all morality. Still the Hindoo religion, as contained in the shasters, is comparatively pure, and may perhaps be

case. The custom of drowning infants, devoted to death by vows, was stopped by order of the British Government, under the administration of Marquis Wellesley, now Lord Wellington. Before this noble act, so frequent were the oblations of these innocent victims, that sharks and crocodiles crowded around the places where they were usually made as if waiting for their accustomed meal! Female infanticide, which by a certain tribe, had

FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY TO THE EMPEROR.

TO REV. NOAH WORCESTER, Sec'y of M. P. &  
St. Petersburg, July 4, 1817.

NOAH WORCESTER, *Cor. Sec. M. P. S.*  
His Excel. Prince ALEXANDER GALLATIN

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**PRINCE ALEX. GALLITZIN.**  
 To Rev. NOAH WORRESTER, Sec. M. P. S.  
*St. Petersburg, July 4. 1817.*

**Worthy of Imitation.**  
Two debtors in Richmond, Va. who failed some years ago, obtained a discharge from their creditors on paying 8s. on the pound. Having since acquired property, they have advertised to pay the remaining 12s. on the pound.

"In former times there lived a governor of Vavao, who exercised a very tyrannical deportment towards his people: at length, when it was no longer to be borne, a certain chief meditated a plan of insurrection, and was resolved to free his countrymen from odious slavery, or be sacrificed himself in the attempt: being however treacherously deceived by one of his own party, the tyrant became acquainted with his plan, and immediately had him arrested. He was condemned to be taken out to sea and be drowned, and all his family and relations were ordered to be massacred, that none of his race might remain. The chief, however, had a beautiful girl, young and beautiful, and a reserved girl, the life of a chief, and considerable rank, and she too would have sunk the victim of the merciless destroyer had it not been for the generous exertions of another young chief, who a short time before had discovered the cavern of flogona. This discovery he had kept within his breast, a profound secret, reserving it as a place of retreat for himself, in case he should be unsuccessful in a plan of revolt which he also had in view. He had long been enamoured of this beautiful young maiden, but had never dared to make her acquainted with the soft emotions of his heart, knowing that she was

betrothed to a chief of higher rank and greater power. But now the dreadful moment arrived when she was about to be cruelly sacrificed to the rancour of a man to whom he was a most deadly enemy. No time was to be lost : he fled to her abode, communicated in a few short words the decree of the tyrant, declared himself her deliverer if she could trust to his honor, and with eyes flashing the most tender affections, he waited with breathless expectation for an answer. Still consenting hand was clasped in his, the shades of evening favored their escape : whistled the wood, the covert, or the grove, afforded her concealment, till her lover had brought a small canoe to a lonely part of the beach. In this they speedily embarked, and as he paddled her across the smooth wave, he related his discovery of the cavern destined to be her asylum till an opportunity of conveying her to the Fiji islands. Still she, who had entered into the arms of a man, hesitated not to consent to whatever plan he might think promotive of their ultimate escape : her heart being full of gratitude, love and confidence found an easy access. They soon arrived at the rock, he leaped into the water, and

she instructed by him, followed close after; the youth rose into the caverns, and rested from their fears, and their fatigues, partaking of some refreshment which he had brought there for himself, little thinking at the time, of the happiness that was in store for him. Early in the morning he returned to Vavaoo to avoid suspicion; but did not fail, in the course of the day to repair again to the place which held all that was dear to him: he brought her matsio lion, the finest gnatoo for a change of dress, the best of food for her support, sandalwood oil, cocoa nuts, and every thing he could think of, to render her life as comfortable as possible. He gave her as much of his company as prudence would allow, and at the most appropriate times, lest the prying eye of curiosity should find out his retreat. He pleaded his tale of love with the most impassioned eloquence, half of which would have been sufficient to have won her warmest affections, for she owed her life to his prompt and generous exertions at the risk of his own: & how was he delighted when he heard the confession from her own lips, that she had long regarded him with a favorable eye, but a sense of duty had caused her to smother the growing fondness, till the late sad misfortune of her family, and the circumstances attending her escape, had revived all her latent affections, to bestow her whole heart upon a man to whom they were so justly due. How happy were they in this solitary retreat! Tyranny power now no longer reached them: shut out from the world and all its cares and perplexities—secure from all the eventful changes attending upon greatness, cruelty and ambition—they themselves were the only powers they served; and they were infinitely delighted with this simple form of government. But although this asylum was their great security in their happiest moments, they could not always enjoy each other's company; it was equally necessary to their safety

that he should be often absent from frequently for a length of time together; conduct should be watched. The vessel therefore waited for an opportunity to depart to happier scenes, where his presence was pictured to him the means of procuring every enjoyment and comfort, which his qualifications so well entitled her to. She grieved while being an opportunity of devoting the means of restoring her to the cheerful light of day. He signified to her that he would be obliged to her to go to the Fiji islands, and he intended to accompany him with their wives and attendants, but he desired them not to mention to the latter the place of their departure, lest they should inadvertently be discovered by the natives. He expressed his intention, and the governing chief gave every necessary preparation for the voyage. As they were on the point of departure, they asked him if he would send a Tonga wife with him. He replied, No; she should probably find one by the way. He thought a joke, but in obedience to her wish no more, and every body being ready, he put to sea. As they approached the Tonga Islands, he directed them to anchor at a point, and having approached close, he according to his orders, he got up, and desired to have there while he went into the boat with his wife; and without staying to be asked questions, he sprang into the water under the canoe farthest from the shore, and in the sanctuary which he had so procured for himself and his treasure. Every body was greatly surprised. At this strange event he began to think him insane; and after some time, not seeing him come up, they were alarmed for his safety, imagining he would have seized him. What they were of the greatest concern, debating what was to be done, or whether they ought to dive down to him, or wait according to his orders; but perhaps he had only swam to the shore, and up in some niche of the rock, to amuse himself;—their wonder was increased by all powers of expression, when they returned to the surface of the water, and came up with a beautiful female, who they took her for a goddess, and their suspicions not lessened when they recognized her countenance, and found her to be a person, who had no doubt was killed in the general massacre of her family; and this they thought was an apparition. But how strangely was she suffered down into the most interesting scene when the young chief related to them every of the cavern, and the whole circumstances of her escape. All the young men on board not refraining from his happiness in the possession of so lovely and interesting a companion. They arrived safe at one of the Fiji islands, resided with a certain chief for two years, the end of which time, hearing of the death of the tyrant of Vavao, the young chief married his wife to the last mentioned island, and lived long in peace and happiness.

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**"GLUE-LAWS" IN SWEDEN.**

STOCKHOLM, JULY 11.—The *Göteborgs Kronsborg* and *Calmar*, in the province of land, are the first in which decree regulations have been made for the re-introduction of northern frugality. The pulchricious people have not only expressed their will to live on the use of all foreign articles, to wear no stuffs but such as they manufacture themselves, or to drink any other liquors than such as are made in the country; but there is also a proposal under deliberation to stamp all the proceeds made of foreign materials, by a price from five to ten dollars on the same, in order to effect among persons not so attached against the use of foreign strong liquors, stutts, confectionary, and groceries, coffee in the afternoon, and expensive ornaments, and Christenings. The parish of which has resolved upon all this; also that the use of what is called *gask*, or coffee and brandy, that two glasses of brandy shall never be directly one after the other; and also decrees only two glasses at table; that under twenty years of age shall be prohibited use of brandy, coffee and tobacco; that three or four dishes shall not be allowed at meal, only a wedding four or five. These entertainments not to last above two days, one to use any furniture and household goods but such as are made in the country, and of being excluded from all companies of patriotic Citizens, and being regarded with contempt. This agreement is to be read and from the pulpit.

**SECRET BENEVOLENCE**

In the year 1720, celebrated for the bubble of the South Sea bubble, a gentleman came in the evening at the banking house of Messrs. Hanks & Co. He was in a coach, but he got out, and desired that one of the clerks of the house would come to him. Having ascertained that it was really one of the promoters, not a clerk, who appeared, he put into him a parcel, very carefully sealed up, and told him that it might be laid on one side till he called again, which would be in the course of a few days. A few days passed away—a few more months, but the stranger never came. At the end of the second or third year, the partners agreed to open this mysterious parcel in the presence of each other. They found it contained £30,000 pounds, and a letter, stating that it was obtained by the South Sea speculation, directing that it should be vested in the hands of three Trustees, whose names were to be kept secret, and the interest appropriated to the relief of the poor, which was accordingly done.—N. Y. H.

## DEATHS.

In Hingham, Mrs. Joanna Q. Lincoln, relict of the late Rev. Perez L. of Gloucester, in Nantucket, Capt. John Phillips aged 70, in South Hadley, of spotted fever after a confinement of 20 hours only, Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham, in Worcester, Miss Mary Green, aged 20, in Sudbury, in consequence of a fall from a stage, Mr. Samuel Hurlow, of Marlborough, in Boylston, Mr. Nath'l Lamson, jun. aged 30, in Salem, Mr. Silas Howe, 83, Mr. Timothy White, in Templeton, Miss Elvira Newton, aged 19, in Charlton, Lieut. Samuel Lamb, in Warwick, Lemuel Barnard, Esq. aged 60, in Salem, Miss Elizabeth Safford, aged 30, in Beverly, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Wm. Abner, in Saco, Mrs. widow of Jos. Tucker, aged 50, in Northampton, Mrs. Mary, widow of Saml. Farrow, aged 51.—In Portsmouth, Mrs. than Farrow, aged 51.—In Portsmouth, Mrs. wife of Mr. John Frothingham, aged 53, in Plantation No. 1, Oxford County, New York, aged 71, one of the first settlers, Mr. William Knight, aged 44, in Augusta, Miss Anna Cony, 14, daughter of Col. C. drowned by falling from a ferry in the falls at Welltown-Paley, Vt. Mr. Samuel Gulliver, aged 60, killed by a gall rolling upon him, while at work in Virginia, Richard H. Lee Washington, grand nephew of the illustrious George Washington, in New-York, Mr. Robert Steel, aged 30, who served in the campaign in 1781, at the taking of Louisbourg, in 1758, and was naturalized himself on the plains of Abraham, when Wolfe fell. *The key of the fortress* in the museum of the *Historical Society* in New-York, Mr. Samuel Haven, aged 60, in Lake. A jury of inquest decided that he died to his death in consequence of being struck by the blows he received in an affray with some men, as to fall from the bridge and was killed. The three men have been committed for trial.